

carried out the meteorological observations, but made no astronomical ones, devoting his spare time to the construction of ephemerides for physical observation of the Moon and planets. Mr. Henkel was appointed as Marth's successor in 1898, and remained in charge of the observatory till Colonel Cooper's death. Colonel Cooper married in 1858 Charlotte Maria Mills, and had several children, the eldest of whom died in South Africa in 1900.

Colonel Cooper was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1872.

EDWARD JOHN GRIFFIN was born in Dublin on the 19th of September 1848, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School. He entered the Mercantile Marine, and served as junior officer in the transport *Kingston* during the Abyssinian war in 1868-9. In January 1878 he joined the Union Steam Ship Company, and in 1879 was given the command of the *Danube* of that line. In 1884 he commanded the *Anglian*, which conveyed the troops to Egypt, and in 1885 of the *Arab*, which was the head-quarter ship of the transport staff at Suakim. For his services ashore and afloat he was awarded the "Egyptian Medal," the "Khedive's Bronze Star," and the "Suakim 1885 Clasp." At the conclusion of the war he conveyed the Australian Contingent back to Sydney, and received from the Government of New South Wales appreciative recognition for his services.

In 1887 he was elected a Younger Brother of the Trinity House. He reached the rank of commander in the Royal Naval Reserve in 1896. In 1898 he was placed in command of the R.M.S. *Briton*, the largest vessel of the Union Steam Ship fleet, and remained in her until his death on the 7th of July 1901.

Commander Griffin married at the Cape in 1878, and leaves a widow and six children.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 14th of January 1898.

ARTHUR KENNEDY was born at Balham in 1852, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Balham and Chancery Lane, solicitor. He was sent to school at Brighton, and later to the Lycée at Orleans. At the age of sixteen he was articled to his father, becoming in 1874 a partner in the firm of Kennedy, Hughes, and Kennedy, and eventually senior partner.

Mr. Kennedy did no original work in astronomy, but throughout his life had a keen interest in astronomical studies. He devoted much of his leisure time to observing, and delighted his friends at Epsom by astronomical lectures in his own house. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 13th of March 1891, and was a constant attendant at the meetings. He joined the British Astronomical Association soon afterwards, and served on its Council from 1896 to 1901, and took a constant and deep interest in the welfare and progress of that Society.

Mr. Kennedy married in 1887, and leaves three daughters.

His death took place under exceptionally sad circumstances, as he was accidentally drowned at Bacton-on-Sea on the 14th of August 1902. He will be remembered by a large circle of friends, who admired his professional ability and appreciated his kindly and unselfish character.

OTTO HILGER was born in Darmstadt on the 20th of January 1850, and when quite a young boy was apprenticed to his father, who was Master of the Mint in that city. After finishing his apprenticeship he went to Frankfort and worked as a mechanical engineer with his elder brother Adam. In 1868 the two Hilgers went to Paris, where they started a workshop and obtained work for the Observatory. Being German subjects, they were obliged to leave Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. They came to London, and Adam Hilger became foreman with Mr. John Browning, Otto being employed by the same firm. Five years later Adam Hilger commenced business on his own account as astronomical and optical instrument maker, and took his brother into his employment. In 1888 Otto Hilger was appointed by Lord Blythwood to take charge of his private laboratory, where, under Lord Blythwood's directions, he was engaged in constructing an engine for ruling gratings, when he was compelled, in 1897, on the death of his brother, to return to London and take charge of the business.

Mr. Hilger died on December 18. He leaves a widow and three children.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 8th of February 1901.

GEORGE DARLEY LARDNER, second son of the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., by his first wife, Cecilia Flood, was born in Dublin on the 21st of August 1818. Dr. Dionysius Lardner probably did more than any other man in the first half of the nineteenth century to advance the cause of education. His high mathematical attainments, combined with the unusual lucidity and ability with which he explained applied mathematics and mechanics, gave him a power in education which has seldom been equalled in that branch of knowledge. But his genius was versatile; all knowledge fascinated him, and, not content with writing many valuable works on various scientific subjects, he produced his celebrated *Cabinet Encyclopædia* in 133 volumes, in which he was assisted by the most prominent men of the time in literature and science.

So brief a reference to his distinguished father is due because George Darley inherited many of his gifts, but none of his ambitions. If he had not read very high mathematics, he had mastered sufficient to enable him to take great interest in astronomy, and was able to explain phenomena in clear and simple language. He had even a greater love than his father had for general literature. Possessing a good memory and a